THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (b): In June, 2006 the draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 was circulated amongst various Ministries/Departments concerned for their comments. In June, 2006 the Government also issued an Order S.O. 946(E) dated the 26th June, 2006 *vide* which it has become mandatory to print maximum retail price on all medicines inclusive of all taxes on batches manufactured on or after the 2nd October, 2006. This decision has been implemented by the Drug Industry and maximum retail price (consumer sale price) inclusive of all taxes is being printed on all medicines.

Import of raw material

†1215. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain materials are imported for manufacture of Chemical Fertilizers;

(b) if so, their names and percentage per unit;

(c) the efforts being made to manufacture the imported materials in the country; and

(d) the annual cost of the total imported material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Raw materials like Rock phosphate, Sulphur and intermediates like Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia are imported by the manufacturers of Chemical Fertilizers due to limited availability of these materials in the country to meet the total requirement of the Fertilizer industries in India. Finished fertilizer like MOP, the availability of which is met through imports only, is also used as raw material in Complex manufacturing plant. The main grades of finished fertilizers are DAP, MOP and Urea. Every metric ton on DAP contains 46% or 460 Kg of 'P' (Phosphate) as P205 and 18% or 180Kg. of 'N' (Nitrogen). Similalrly, every metric ton of MOP contains 60% or 600 Kg. of

†Onginal notice of the question was received in Hindi

'K' (Potash) as Potassium Chloride. Likewise, every metric ton of Urea contains 46% or 460 kg of 'N' (Nitrogen).

(c) As envisaged above, the natural resources for raw materials and intermediates in the phosphate and nitrogen sector is limited in our country and is very inadequate to meet the total requirement of the Fertilizer industry for manufacture to chemical fertilizers. Similarly, the total availability of potash (MOP) is met through import, as there is no known economically viable indigenous source in the coutnry. It is pertinent to mention here that the availability of raw material/intermediate is on the basis of natural resources of the country and, therefore, the efforts to procure these raw materials are, by exploring possibility of sourcing supply at a favourable price from countries rich in these resources through joint ventures.

(d) The raw material and intermediates are imported by the manufacturers of chemical fertlizers on private accunt where Govt, has no control on imports. Therefore, the annual cost of these materials is accounted for by the manufacturers independently.

Shortage of fertlizers

†1216. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI VINAY KATIYAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was huge shortage of fertilizers in the country during Kharif and Rabi crops;

(b) if so, the demand of fertilizers in tonnes made by the State Governments for Kharif and Rabi crops during the year 2006-07 and details of fertilizers provided to them by the Governments, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have formulated any plan for meeting such shortages of fertilizers in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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